

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS:**

Claims 1-19 and 42-43 are pending in this application, as this Amendment cancels claims 20-41 and adds new claims 42-43. In the Office Action dated May 2, 2006, the Examiner has asserted a restriction requirement and a telephone election by the Applicants' representative Harry Smith. The Applicants hereby confirm election of the group I claims (1-19). Claims 20-41 are canceled as un-elected.

The referenced Office Action rejects claims 1-11 and 16-19 as anticipated under 35 USC 102(b) by Tarnopol (US 3,772,075); rejects claims 12-14 as obvious under 35 USC 103(a) over Tarnopol; and rejects claim 15 as obvious under 35 USC 103(a) over Tarnopol in view of Aruga (US 4,778,507).

This amendment amends claim 1, amends claim 15 for proper antecedent basis in view of amended claim 1, and adds new claims 42-43. Support for the change to claim 1 may be found at least at page 4 lines 21-26 of the written description, and new claims 42-43 are drawn from claims 1, 3 and 5. The Applicants note that "rosins" from claim 5 is intentionally not recited in independent claim 42.

Embodiments of the claimed invention relate to methods of forming electrical connector patterns on mobile phone housings. The electrical connector patterns are formed in some embodiments by printing an ink onto a substrate in the desired pattern, where the ink contains a seeding substance and a binder material for binding the seeding substance to the substrate. After the ink has been printed onto the substrate, the substrate may be press moulded to form the housing of the mobile phone. Metal may be plated onto the ink by electroless plating or electroplating or a combination of the two.

Tarnopol is cited against all claims. Tarnopol relates to applying electroconductive heating circuits to glass for use in, for example, automobiles. Tarnopol discloses a composition containing a ceramic frit and an additive containing metal particles that is dispersed in an organic solvent. The ceramic frit material mixed with the additive is applied through a stencil onto the upper surface of the glass sheet. The glass sheet is then heated which eliminates the organic solvent and causes the glass to sag and conform to the shape of an upper-edge surface

of a supporting outline mold. The glass is then treated with an electroless copper plating composition. Copper plating occurs at the additive.

Tarnopol discloses a method for applying electroconductive heating circuits to glass for use in automobile windscreens. Tarnopol discloses that "it is understood that the resistance of the heating circuit can be controlled by varying the duration of the electroplating process and/or the current supplied for electroplating" (col. 9, lines 32-35). Tarnopol clearly indicates that the resistance of the heating circuit is controlled by controlling the deposition of the metal. The resistance in Tarnopol is not controlled by electronic circuit components. Therefore in Tarnopol, to create heating, a voltage source is applied to the electroconductive heating strips/elements (col. 9, lines 37-39). Tarnopol does not disclose electronic components connected to the metallic strips/elements.

Therefore, Tarnopol is neither directed toward nor relevant to the environment of "a housing for a mobile telephone having electronic components" as recited in the preamble of claim 1. Furthermore, there is no disclosure or suggestion in Tarnopol of "forming a metallic pattern for forming at least one electrical connection for electronic components of the mobile telephone" as recited in the body of claim 1. Therefore claim 1 is novel over the prior art.

Apart from the "resinous screening oil" cited against claim 5, the Examiner might assert that Tarnopol's ceramic frit is a binder material. Tarnopol states that the ceramic frit is made of about 10% calcined alumina and about 90% ceramic enamel (col. 10, lines 5-12). Therefore there is no disclosure or suggestion in Tarnopol that "the binder material is one or more selected from the group consisting of acrylic resins, silicone, polyurethanes, polycarbonates, polyesters, rubbers, polyimides, polyolefins, derivatives of polyolefins, polystyrenes, derivatives of polystyrenes and polymer alloys" as recited in claim 42. Therefore claim 42 is novel over the prior art.

There would be no motivation to modify Tarnopol to fall within the scope of claimed invention because Tarnopol only relates to applying electroconductive heating circuits to glass substrates. The Examiner asserts against claims 16-17 that "a thermoplastic sheet is used during the metallization of the substrate. Accordingly the substrate comprises a thermoplastic sheet (column 13, lines 37-56)". The section of Tarnopol that the Examiner

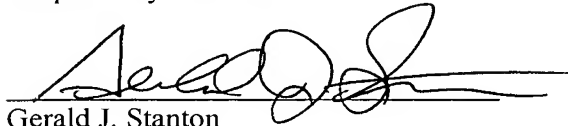
refers to states that "each bent sheet ... was inserted in a plastic envelope ... and one gallon of freshly prepared electroless copper plating composition ... was inserted into the envelope". The plastic is not used as a substrate as alleged by the Examiner. In figure 5 of Tarnopol, a plastic sheet is used to create laminated glass, it is not used as a substrate onto which a carrier material is applied as in claims 1 and 42. The only substrate material disclosed in Tarnopol is glass.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would not look to modify Tarnopol to fall within the scope of the claimed invention because a person skilled in the art would not look to form a mobile telephone housing out of glass. Such a housing would be dangerous if it was shattered, cracked or chipped, so it is of no account that Tarnopol discloses laminated glass. Therefore, any modification of Tarnopol to fall within the scope of the present invention must be as a result of hindsight because there is nothing disclosed to suggest the modification. Claim 1 is therefore not obvious in view of the prior art.

A person skilled in the art would not modify Tarnopol to fall within the scope of Claim 42 because Tarnopol only discloses that the ceramic frit is made of about 10% calcined alumina and about 90% ceramic enamel. There would be no motivation to modify Tarnopol to provide a binder material made from any of the materials recited in claim 42. Any modification of Tarnopol to fall within the scope of claim 42 must be as a result of hindsight as there is nothing disclosed to suggest the modification. Claim 42 is therefore not obvious in view of the prior art, alone or in combination.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to review the cited art in view of the above detailed arguments, to withdraw the rejections, and to pass claims 1-19 and 42-43 to issue. The undersigned representative welcomes the opportunity to resolve any matters that may remain, formal or otherwise, via teleconference at the Examiner's discretion.

Respectfully submitted:

  
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